EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

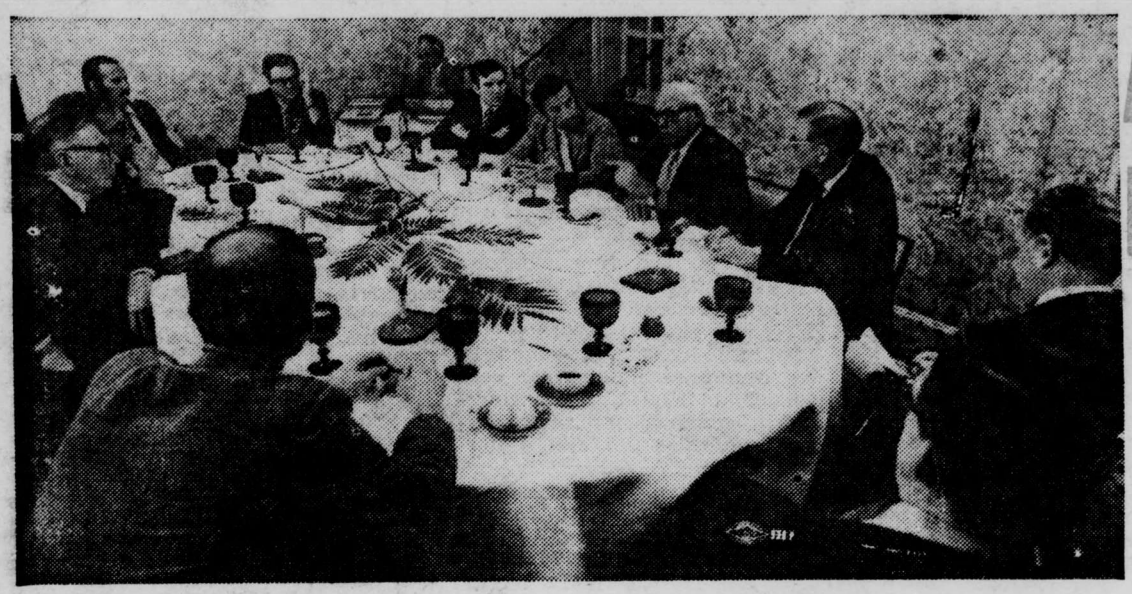
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SCIENCE & INDUSTRY — SINCE CAESAR'S SENATE

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THE PRESS gets details on labor's opposition to the Nixon wage freeze from AFL-CIO President George Meany. Press conference preceded conference in which Meany and other unionists stressed to Nixon the need to control profits and other management income if controls are to be fair and effective.

Labor voice held key to real stabilization

Organized labor this week ripped into the anti-worker inequities of President Nixon's current wage "freeze" and let him know that the only effective future economic stabilization machinery would give labor an equal voice.

AFL-CIO President George Meany outlined labor's position on ABC's Issues & Answers program, then gave Nixon the same word in a conference on the shape of stabilization which Nixon says he plans to initiate after the "freeze."

At the White House conference, leaders of AFL-CIO unions, Teamsters and United Auto Workers also stressed that any fair stabilization would clamp down on interest rates, dividends and profits as well as workers' wages.

"I think that business and labor and other segments of the society can make a contribution, but it has got to be a contribution that is given voluntarily and not a contribution that is forced by some bureaucratic setup," Meany said on TV.

Meany said the AFL-CIO would support machinery "something like the War Labor Board" which was established to control the economy during World War II.

"War Labor Board made its own rules without any interference from government at all," Meany said. "And the War Labor Board was successful in keeping people reasonably satisfied."

Meany, who was a member of that board, emphasized that labor was given a prime role in establishing the board machinery, working out basic principles with the help of government moderatory.

One of the interviewers asked Meany if labor would go along with a voluntary ban on strikes now.

"If we had a part in setting it up, drawing the ground rules and we agreed, I am quite sure we would give that pledge," Meany said.

But he underscored the fact that President Roosevelt had provided a mechanism for grievance settlement when the no-strike pledge was given during the war.

Meany said that if labor and management and the public are not given the opportunity for a voluntary system, the administration may end up with a wage-price review board with enforcement by the Department of Justice through the courts.

MORE on page 8

City employe vote set to start Oct. 8

The election for 1,900 Oakland city employes to choose their bargaining representatives has been set to begin Friday, October 8.

But, as the dates for five days of balloting were set, a spokesman for the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees said AFSCME Local 1675 was considering going into court to halt the vote.

AFSCME General Representative David Novogrodsky said the basis of a possible suit would be failure of the city to pass a labor relations ordinance prior to establishment of bargaining units for the vote.

Machinery for unit determination should be part of such an ordinance, he said. Additionally, Novogrodsky said, employes should have a basic right to choose a unit or not to be in a unit.

Executive Secretary Paul Varacalli of United Public Employees Local 390 disagreed, declaring that the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act provided for local government employe representation leaves it up to local jurisdictions to adopt "reasonable rules and regulations" or not to adopt them and operate under state rules.

Groups indicating they would participate in the election included the Alameda County Building Trades Council, the unaffiliated Western Council of Engineers, Local 390, the Oakland Municipal Civil Service Employees Association, now a Marine Engineers Beneficial Association affiliate, Electrical Workers Local 1245 and American Federation of Technical Engineers Local 17.

Employes will vote in at least four units—58 confidential employes, 140 building trades and other craftsmen, 700 maintenance and operations employes and one 1,000-member office-technical-professional employes. Specific groups of professionals may form separate units, however.

The Council of Engineers said it was considering the possibility of seeking a unit solely of engineers.

To be on the ballot in any unit, an organization must collect signatures of 30 per cent of the unit members by next Monday.

Novogrodsky said that AFSCME would decide soon whether to sue and whether to join in the signature collection drive.

City Employee Relations Officer Harry Rosenberg disclosed a

MORE on page 8

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

Mr. Hearst corrects an old historical error

You get a rather remarkable sidelight on history in William Randolph Hearst Jr.'s column which appeared in his chain of newspapers the day before Labor Day.

Mr. Hearst appears to be the head Hearst since his column identifies him as Editor-in-Chief, The Hearst Newspapers, and he is, I believe, either president or board chairman of the over-all Hearst publishing outfit.

★ ★ ★

ON SUNDAY, September 5, WRH Jr.'s Editor's Report column on page 1 of what is called the Examiner & Chronicle but is mostly Examiner, declared that Labor Day was made a legal holiday in 1894 in order to give the working man a three-day weekend.

This is, as I said, a remarkable new disclosure which certainly contradicts what I had always thought and what I have seen in the now outdated history books.

Because, this is the first time I have learned that working peo-

MORE on page 4

After 12 years -- Fibreboard victory

After a 12-year struggle which began on an Emeryville picket line and ended in the United States Supreme Court, an estimated $700,000 in back pay and retirement contributions began to arrive last week at the homes of 36 victims of the bitter lockout-strike at the Fibreboard Paper Products Company.

The final victory was a landmark Supreme Court ruling that the Pabco Division of Fibreboard was guilty of an unfair labor practice by failing to negotiate with East Bay Union of Machinists Local 1304 when it abruptly closed its Emeryville plant maintenance department August 1, 1950.

Local 1304 marked the victory with a Back Pay Party Sunday at the Holiday Inn, Oakland.

The Alameda County Central Labor Council, which gave Local 1304 strong support, heard a review of the long struggle from participants Monday night.

The victory did not cover all bases. Local 1304 Business Agent Lloyd Ferber and union attorney Jay Darwin told the Labor Council.

The first National Labor Relations Board decision for the union was effective September 13, 1962. That denied back pay to a number of Fibreboard employes who would have been laid off in the three-year "hiatus" between the strike and the ruling because of termination of jobs, they noted. The issue, however, is still in court.

Attending the union party Sunday were the back pay recipients—including survivors of the five who have died since the long battle began — and representatives of Local 1304, the Labor Council and Local 1304's parent Steelworkers.

It took spirit by the lockout victims and strong support by most of the labor movement to win, speakers told the Sunday event and the Labor Council.

Already part of labor history, the story should remind newer unionists that strikes aren't easy affairs and that victories are hard won. Labor Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx told the meeting. "Employers can be pretty tough cats too," he commented.

Fibreboard delayed negotiations for a contract as the July 31 termination date of Local 1304's agreement neared, then on three days notice, abrogated the contract and closed down, throwing some 50 men into the street, Ferber recalled.

The company hired an outside firm for maintenance and Local 1304 took to the picket line for two months, marked by inter-union solidarity by some, picket line crossing by others and arrests and court orders which finally outlawed the picketing.

The Labor Council gave firm backing to the union and pickets included then Executive Secretary-Treasurer Robert S. Ash and other council officers.

Groulx, then a Labor Council assistant secretary, Local 1304 Recording Secretary Dave Arca and others, spent some time in jail after picket line incidents, he recalled.

Labor Council President Russell R. Crowell commented that "I've had a number of positions in the labor movement but I can remember rolling in the gutter with a strikebreaker and perhaps that was the most dignified position I ever occupied."

"You see how important elec-

MORE on page 8

Ray Lane elected

Ray M. Lane was named secretary-treasurer of Waiters, Waitresses & Service Crafts Local 31 in a special election Monday, outpolling two opponents, Frank Rapacz and Phyllis Johnson.

Lane, a Local 31 business representative for the last two years, succeeds Elmo Rua who resigned to enter business. Lane's term runs to May, 1973.

Laborer, Engineer agreements OKd

Northern California Laborers and Operating Engineers learned that the Construction Industry Stabilization Board has approved the pay-fringe raise agreements which they negotiated last July.

Meanwhile, members of 17 Northern California Teamster local unions voted overwhelmingly to accept an agreement which ended their construction strike. The next step for the Teamster pact was the craft board under President Nixon's wage "constraint" order, then the CISC.

The two CISC-approved agreements, both retroactive to June 16, cover 26,000 members of Laborers local unions and 27,000 members of Operating Engineers Local 3.

The Laborers got a $2.01 per hour package increase over three years, 75 cents of it in three 25-cent pay raises and the rest on fringes.

Operating Engineers gained a 9.6 per cent pay-fringe raise this year and 9.7 per cent in 1972. The agreement will be open for negotiations on pay and fringes in its third year.

Although the Teamster agreement for a $1.60 per hour pay-fringe raise in two years was reached after Nixon's wage "freeze" order, the union was to seek approval on grounds that other construction crafts had won raises.

The management-labor committee of the Associated General Contractors, Excavating & Grading Contractors Association and Home Builders Council also has ratified the Teamster contract.

Teamsters went back to work last week on projects they had struck since August 2.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Union meeting notices page 6, correspondents columns page 4.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

How to Buy

Manufacturers' payoff costs you

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Labor Journal Consumer Expert

After 35 years or more the Federal Trade Commission is talking about barring spiffs. You might not recognize a spiff if you met it in the street, but you probably have paid for them every time you bought a mattress, household appliance or some of the costlier cosmetics.

Spiffs are "push money" which the salesman gets from a manufacturer if he sells that manufacturer's brand.

If he sells you a higher-priced model he usually gets a higher spiff.

For example, the salesman may get only a $1 spiff (or none) if he sells you a low-price mattress, but $2, $3, even up to $12 for higher-price models.

Or he may get an extra bonus if he sells you an expensive washing machine or even the same appliance at a higher price than if you bargain him down.

Salesmen naturally would be unhappy if they lost the spiffs. The extra money is part of their pay. But consumers are the ones who really pay the spiffs, not the manufacturer since he merely adds the cost of the spiffs to the price of his merchandise.

RETAILERS themselves are not altogether happy about spiffs paid to their salesmen by manufacturers. The retailers are concerned that when a salesman tries to switch the customer to another brand that pays a spiff the sale may be lost.

Some stores do not allow manufacturers to pay their salesmen spiffs. While one can sympathize with the salesmen who depend on this extra money, the secrecy of the spiff system is not quite fair either.

While spiffs often are used with washing machines, vacuum cleaners, home entertainment equipment and other appliances, they are most widely used for mattresses.

Thus, it is wise to know something about the basic quality you want in order to avoid being traded up to a higher price mattress for the sake of a little more push money for a salesman, and a lot more margin for the manufacturer and store.

As usual, the salesman is a catspaw for these big fellows. He gets a few dollars more while you may be led into spending $20 to $100 more.

The fact is, mattresses and box springs are priced inordinately higher as consumers are led into a little better construction, or a fancier-looking ticking, or a "queen" or "king" size.

REVEALINGLY, manufacturers charge the same price whether you buy a twin or full size. In this case they seem to feel that the difference in amount of materials is not enough to warrant a lower price for the narrower twin size since the labor cost is the same.

But when you want to buy a queen or king size, then suddenly the extra materials become important and the price jumps sharply. For example, the price of a twin or full size mattress and box spring set may be $180; that for a qeuen size, $220, even though it is only six inches wider than the 54-inch full-size, and for a king size, $320 (17 inches wider than the queen).

Another way you can get traded up is by a more luxurious-looking ticking; for example $10-$20 for damask instead of a print or a striped ticking.

An eight-ounce woven stripe ticking is very durable and satisfactory enough since nobody really should be looking at the ticking except you.

Spiffs on the very-expensive king-size nationally-advertised mattress sets can run as high as $22, trade experts report.

In basic construction quality, the minimum number of coils you should expect in an innerspring mattress for reasonably good service is 220, and preferably 250 or 312. A properly-constructed mattress also should have vertically-stitched "prebuilt" sides to prevent sag. See for yourself if the edges of the mattress are as firm as the center.

HIGH HOUSING costs and small apartments have stimulated interest in furniture which can double for sleeping. The simplest types are the platform with foam pad and pyramidal bolsters, trundle beds and corner groupings.

Convertible sofas which can accomodate one or two are costlier, and probably necessary only if used regularly and needed to sleep two.

The easiest type to open is counterbalanced with springs (preferably three) so the sleeping section unfolds or folds in easily.

Look for the unfolded spring to see is each strand is anchored with a round helical spring for adequate mattress support, and to make sure there are no uncomfortable projections at the edges.

The mattress itself should be at least four inches thick and preferably thicker, and should have a reinforced flap of ticking at the end to firmly hold the mattress anchor strap. It is helpful if the mattress is designed for folding, with an expansion pleat. Also make sure the length and width of the mattress are adequate (at least 53 inches wide for double use).

(Copyright 1971)

Getting Your Money's Worth

Seeing the pained expression on his father's face, the child was heard to say, "Don't worry, Daddy, the tire isn't completely flat—only on the bottom." But that's a child's view of a complex problem.

Unfortunately, there is nothing simple about the number of choices facing the tire shopper, especially if he is looking for a "good" tire. First, which is better, bias-ply, radial-ply, or belted bias-ply?

THEN DO we want normal or wide tread design? And what about tires made with nylon, rayon, or polyester cord, some of them with belts made of textile or steel?

According to Consumers Union, you can't pick a good tire based on its design, or the materials from which it is made, nor even by its price.

For example, radial-ply tires as a type have been touted for their supposedly superior handling and wear characteristics, but recent tests by Consumers Union lead it to the unfortunate conclusion that "it is quite possible for a tire maker to produce an inferior radial."

Nor, says the consumer organization, could it rate belted-bias tires or bias-ply tires by type, favoring one type over the other. Apparently, concludes CU, the only reliable way to rate a tire's durability, safety and all-around performance is by comparison testing.

The shopper should check the results of such comparison tests in the August issue of Consumer Reports, CU's monthly. But isn't there another way?

SUPPOSE YOU'RE happy with the performance of a tire you bought a couple of years ago, or a hard-driving friend has 40,000 miles and good tread on his tires, isn't that all the "testing" you need?

Not really. Past performance is little more than a good clue. One brand of radial tire rechecked by CU after a three-year lapse had changed, it seems, in all but name and another model's tread had been reduced in width by about 3/8 inch and showed diminished high-speed endurance.

Unless the tire manufacturers change model designations whenever they make significant changes in tire construction, the shopper has no way to know the performance may no longer be what it was.

There are some federal standards, and the government now checks tires for proper dimensions and labeling and tests for endurance, high-speed capability, strength and resistance to bead unseating. **(Beading keeps an airtight seal between tire and wheel).**

But more should be expected. As long ago as 1966, Congress ordered the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to devise a system for grading the quality of various tires.

NO SUCH grading system is yet in effect, and there is little reason to believe the first proposals will cover all aspects of tire performance. This isn't the place for half-way measures; but until an all-encompassing grading system becomes law, the tire buyer must rely on tests such as CU's or bear the risk and unnecessary expense that result from plain guesswork.

Industrial inequality

The top 5 per cent on the American income ladder get 15.3 per cent of the nation's total income. The bottom 40 per cent get 17.6 per cent.

Pesticide in cheese

A Food and Drug Administration analysis of grated cheeses imported and distributed by Prince Macaroni Mfg. Co., Inc., Lowell, Mass., led to the recall of some 2000 cases of Prince Parmesan cheese and Prince Romano cheese, Consumers Union reports. The cheeses were recalled from retail shelves after samples were found to have been contaminated with the pesticide BHC and FHC.



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POSTMASTER: PLEASE SEND CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICES, FORM 3579, TO 1622 EAST TWELFTH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIF. 94606.

East Bay has first union travel agency in the state

An East Bay travel agency has become the first California firm in its field to sign a union agreement—as far as the involved union and employer know.

The company is the new Alameda Travel Service at 2515 Santa Clara Avenue, Alameda, with a two - year standard agreement with Office & Professional Employees Local 29.

Alameda Travel sought out organized labor, its president, Kenneth Yoder said, because "we wanted to associate ourselves with the labor movement as consumers."

Yoder worked out the agreement with Alameda County Central Labor Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx and Local 29 Representative Lou Celaya.

The contract is effective August 1, antedating the Nixon "freeze," Celaya and Yoder noted and includes area pay scale, the union shop health coverage including dental care, and union pension, vacation and sick leave provisions.

Yoder is a veteran of 19 years in the travel agency business.

"Hopefully we will be able to offer travel values to groups from labor as well as to individuals in the labor movement," he said.



FIFTH AVENUE pickets show support of 1,200 Furniture Workers on strike at two plants of the La-Z-Boy Chair Company. This informational line marched at a B. Altman store. Pickets included President Frederick O'Neal, of Actors Equity, left.

Legislature back; Cal. labor seeks social legislation OK

California lawmakers went back into session last week at Sacramento after an August recess and state labor representatives gave first priority to major improvements in workmen's compensation and unemployment and disability insurance.

Bills sent to the State Senate by the Assembly before the Legislature started its vacation August 13 and awaiting upper house action include these California Labor Federation - sponsored measures:

- **Increasing workmen's compensation payments from $87.50 a week to $105 for temporary disability, from $52.50 to $70 weekly for permanent disability, and otherwise liberalizing benefits to surviving dependents of workers.**
- **Rising weekly benefits under the state disability insurance program from $87 to $105.**
- **Extending unemployment insurance coverage to farm workers.**
- **Increasing the state minimum wage from $1.65 to $2 an hour.**

Meanwhile, efforts were planned to move a Federation backed measure to increase unemployment insurance payments from an Assembly committee to the floor.

Assembly Bill 1547, which would extend to men the protections of industrial welfare law now covering women's hours, minimum pay and conditions gained one more pledged vote and needed a minimum of four more before it was to come up for Assembly action.

It was defeated, 40-35 just before the August recess. Its author, Los Angeles Assemblyman Alan Sieroty had it placed on the reconsideration files but said he would not call it up until he had a pledge of five additional votes.

Assemblyman Robert W. Crown, Alameda County Democrat who was absent at the first vote has told unionists he will vote yes when the measure comes up again.

Sponsors have pointed out that recent interpretations of laws guaranteeing equality have held that special protections for women are "inequality" and are outlawed.

With the resumption of the session last week, it became the longest session in the state's 121-year history.

Two major developments will add to the problems facing the members of the Assembly and the Senate.

These are President Nixon's wage-price freeze and a State Supreme Court ruling that California's' public school financial support structure is not constitutional because it discriminates against the poor.

With the close partisan division in both houses, a battle looms over the reapportionment of Congressional and Legislative seats.

The redrawing of district lines is mandatory to conform with population shifts reflected in the 1970 census.

This will seriously affect control of California's delegation in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as of the state Legislature.

The present California Congressional delegation is also working out a reapportionment proposal. However, it will only be advisory to the state legislators, who will have the final decision during this session on how the districts are laid out for the 1972 elections.

Labor Federation sets conference on public employes

Against the background of President Nixon's aim of "freezing" pay raises for public and private industry employes, the California Labor Federation will hold an Education Conference on Public Employment in Fresno, November 4 and 5.

Federation Secretary John F. Henning announced the conference in a letter to all Central Labor Councils in California.

The meeting will be at the Airport Marina Hotel, adjacent to the airport at Fresno.

Henning wrote the Labor Councils:

"With continuing assaults on the wages, benefits and job security of federal, state and local government employes by political officeholders and seekers, the value of strong worker organizations is becoming increasingly important to the career government worker.

"Often lacking strong, independent labor unions to represent their interests, they have recently become 'examples' of underpaid wage earners called upon to make 'temporary sacrifices in person gain' while American industry is given billion dollar tax credits."

Program details and registration materials will soon be distributed to Federation affiliates.

The councils were asked to alert their membership to the upcoming conference to insure "maximum participation."

La-Z-Boy Chair Co. boycott asked

The AFL-CIO Union Label Department has urged consumers to boycott the La-Z-Boy Chair Company where members of the United Furniture Workers went on strike after five months of negotiations failed to achieve an agreement.

At its Monroe, Michigan, plant La-Z-Boy made a pay offer which would not have matched the increase in living costs, the union said.

At its Florence, South Carolina, plant, it offered a 10-cent per hour raise to workers who made about $1.50 per hour less than persons in comparable jobs at the Michigan plant, the Furniture Workers declared.

Workers struck at Monroe on August 2 and at Florence on August 3. More than 1,000 are involved.

The union charged management with intimidating workers, instituting mass layoffs and shorter workweeks and with spying on employes.

Despite a National Labor Relations Board complaint, the union said, eight workers have been fired at the South Carolina plant and the company refused reimstatement.

The union charged that management refused any meaningful seniority clause and would not allow union representatives to enter the plant.

La-Z-Boy's net sales for its last fiscal year were $52,731,075, up 19.1 per cent over the previous year and its income before taxes was more than $10,000,000, the Union Label Department noted.

Nixon's answer that doesn't answer

On strike for three years and eight months against the scab-hiring Hearst Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, newspaper unionists offered in mid-August to go along with President Nixon's call to end strikes and return to work.

No, said the Her-Ex. A high administration officer agreed, declaring the no-strike call did not apply to "lost strikes."

Nixon, who got the strikers' proposal in mid-August in a letter from Newspaper Guild International Representative Chuck Dale, didn't answer until August 31. His letter, signed by an aide, was received September 8, more than three weeks after the back to work offer was made.

All it said was:

"Dear Mr. Dale:

"On behalf of the President, I want to thank you for your letter and for sending him a copy of your letter to the Publisher of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. He appreciates your thoughtfulness in making it available to him.

"With the President's good wishes.

Sincerely,

/s/ Michael B. Smith
Staff Assistant"

Factory-built housing pact

Signing of a Carpenters contract covering the new factory housing industry in the Bay Area was disclosed this week.

The three-year agreement between the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and the new Industrialized Housing Council is effective September 1.

Firms producing factory built housing will be automatically covered when they join the council, a subsidiary of the Associated Home Builders of the Greater Eeastbay, District Council Secretary Al Figone said. Workers are to be represented by Millmen's Local 550.

It follows previous similar agreements with the Kaufman & Broad factory housing firm near Livermore, organized last June and employing some 80 workers, and other plants in Tracy, San Jose and East Palo Alto, accounting for another 100 workers.

Wage rates start at $2.50 per hour for unskilled utility employes, and are $3.38, $4.17 and $4.48 for three production worker classifications and are to equal construction Carpenter rates for Group V, plant coordinators.

On August 1, 1972, utility workers pay will rise 20 cents per hour and pay for the three production classifications will go up 30 cents per hour. Utility workers pay will rise 25 cents per hour and production workers will get 30-cent raises on August 1, 1973.

The agreement includes 10 and 15-cent per hour pay differentials for second and third shifts, nine paid holidays a year—the union shop, grievance machinery with binding arbitration, vacations and pension and health care coverage under Mill Cabinet plans.

Fake union label flood bared

Phoney union labels are flooding this country from abroad, Secretary Edward P. Murphy of the AFL-CIO Union Label Department warned consumers.

Garment trades unions have complained at fake labels, simulating legitimate American union labels, on foreign-made clothing. Their campaigns against them have resulted in agreement by Macys, Bonwit-Teller, E. J. Korvette and S. Klein Stores to remove the fraudulent labels from goods they sell.

But that action does not even scratch the surface of the problem, Murphy said.

The fake labels are just part of the picture of heavier and heavier U.S. investments in production in low-wage foreign countries with resultant imports of foreign-made products competing with union - produced items.

Real jobless total is 750,000 higher

The "official" 5,100,000 Americans listed as out of work are three quarters of a million fewer than the real unemployed total, the Labor Department estimated.

The extra 750,000 jobless "are too discouraged to look for jobs," the Labor Department said.

Only those unemployed who are actively seeking work are tallied in the federal jobless statistics.

Since early 1970, the number of "discouraged workers" has risen from 600,000 to 750 000.

The rise in the number of "discouraged workers" accounts for a small part of the recent slowdown in labor force growth.

The rise is also small when compared with the recent sharp increase in national unemployment.

Labor force participation trends have changed among several groups. The changes may be summarized as a slight decline in participation of men and a leveling off of the long-term rise in participation among women.

Fire Fighters meet

The Federated Fire Fighters of California will hold their twenty-second annual convention October 27-31 in Santa Cruz.

THE OAKLAND HOUSING AUTHORITY
is inviting proposals for conducting a management survey. Interested parties may inquire at 935 Union Street, or phone 832-3202.

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Barbers 134

JACK M. REED

Brothers, I again call your attention to the Long Hair Seminar that is to be held at the Labor Temple, 23rd and Valdez Streets, Oakland, on Thursday night, September 23, 1971.

A barber, or any other craftsman, should be knowledgeable in all phases of his trade. It is not enough to limit yourself to one segment of the haircutting business. The barber craft has expanded to many types of lengths and styles and services. The field of Bio-Chemistry as applied to the hair and scalp is NOW. If you want to improve your earnings you must get involved.

As an aducational program for your enlightenment and benefit Local 134 is sponsoring this event. If you do not want to improve yourself or do not desire to do any long hair trimming or selling of any of the new products, it still behooves you to attend this demonstration just to see what is happening. So turn off your TV set for one evening and come on down. There will be a $1.50 donation charge to cover some of the advertising expenses, and all barbers will be welcome.

On Sunday October 31st and Monday November 1st, San Francisco will host the U.S. International Spectacular Barberama and Stylists Contests.

There will be the nation's leading platform artists in demonstrations, there will be seminars that you can attend. The style teams from all states and Canada will compete for the U.S.A. Championship.

There will be booths filled with products of the leading companies, hair grooming aides, hairpieces, barber tools and fixtures. This will undoubtedly be the largest show of its kind ever held in the west. All barbers should plan to attend. The Hilton Hotel in San Francisco is the place. Read your Journeyman Barber Magazine for details.

Brothers there seems to be a faint ray of hope that hair styles will come back or are starting to come back to a saner look. In other words some of our TV stars are appearing with a shorter style on their necks. Maybe the straggle look will disappear, we hope.

Vacation jobs are about over and we have Journeyman Barbers in need of work. Thomas Edwards, veteran barber, passed away on September 2, 1971. Sympathy is extended to his wife and family.

Steamfitter Notes

BY JAMES H. MARTIN

Our Union's regular job steward meeting was held this past week in our Concord offices with a good turnout of stewards and job supervisors. Vice-President Bennie Gosney and the Executive Board members enlightened the group as to their duties and responsibilities, emphasizing on the importance of "job safety" and the new California Department of Safety Regulations, etc.

The work situation remains slow even though the settlement of the Teamsters' strike released a few projects. However, we have made contacts with out of state U.A. Local Unions seeking job opportunities through the following locations: Phoenix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; York, Pennsylvania; Honolulu, Hawaii and Bellingham, Washington. If any member is interested in any of the above mentioned jobs please call the business office.

It is with deep regret that we wish to inform you of the passing of Brothers Jim Nicholson, Jack Butler and Jack Stuart.

See you at the next membership meeting.

AFSCME Employees 371

BY JOHNNIE MARIE BUTLER

Thanks to the efforts of his union during the several informal meetings with the Department of Physical Plant, University of California at Berkeley, a custodial employe will continue working at his job without the cloud of a "one more chance" letter, Henry Murphy, Jr., president of Local 371 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, announced today. The employe's foreman had written a letter of general criticism to the Department Superintendent regarding the employe's work performance.

This led the Superintendent to direct a final letter of warning to the custodial employe. Representatives of the union interviewed the foreman in the presence of the Physical Plan Superintendent regarding the basis of his complaint about the employe's work habits. When the specific incidents relied upon by the foreman turned out to be the results of a communications gap, the "final letter of warning" was withdrawn by the Superintendent.

Treasurer J. J. Santoro
1125 Portland Avenue,
Albany, Calif. 94706

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

I would like to stress a very important point. If anyone has knowledge of any brother or sister that has a family member that has passed away, please be sure to contact me as soon as possible. There are important forms to be filled out and sent in to the insurance company. It is very important to get this done immediately; otherwise, the case is prolonged unnecessarily.

Fraternally yours,
J. J. Santoro, Sec.-Treas.
Local 371

Chips and Chatter

BY GUNNAR (BENNY) BENONYS

GOOD NEWS! The carpenters contract has now been approved by the Construction Industry Stabilization Board. Notices will be going out to all contractors of record to put the new scale of $7.50 per hour into effect (those that haven't already done so) and to start mailing out the retroactive pay now due and payable.

Allow a couple of weeks for the contractors to get the checks to your home address before contacting the union office. Hope you all saved every single check stub. Your Business Representatives may need them to collect in the usual few cases of reluctant employers.

READERS REWARD NUMBERS are, 532 42 0503, 565 58 0710 and 573 16 3646. Is one of these yours? Call Uncle Benny and let him know!

OPERATION PAPERBACK received a tremendous shot in the arm from Brother James M. Tadlock, of San Lorenzo, retired for the past 15 years. His large contribution of books was delivered to Sergeant Major J. W. Jaunal at Marine Headquarters, Treasure Island for distribution.

Local 36 has received a very nice letter of commendation from Colonel T. E. Mulvihill, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Treasure Island, thanking the members for their contributions of paperbacks.

We have a lot of Brothers on the sick and recovery list at this time: Curtis Ashcraft recovering from three broken ribs; Ivory Burkes, a collapsed vertebra; Raymond Caldwell, arm still in a cast; Roger F. Harris, broken legs and wrists, in a motorcycle accident; Svein Emil Kobbelvedt, will be off for at least two months due to an accident; Ernest E. Senft, still recovering from a stroke. Marcario G. Torres, has a broken arm; James C. Watts, fell on a job, undergoing x-rays in the hospital; Joseph Wright, still in hospital for further tests; Clarence Moore, injured in auto accident; Frank McLaughlin will undergo a fifth operation.

Regret to report the deaths of the following Brothers: Stephen Drabiska, aged 62 and a member for 25 years; Walter Moore, aged 61 and a 25 year member; Charles Munson, 56 years old and a member for nine years.

Uncle Benny observes that life is a complex business. You spend the first half learning habits that shorten the second half.

Senator John W. Holmdahl and Donald G. Ross just announced the location of their new offices at 8140 Baldwin Street, Oakland. Just a little way from our hall. Take note Brothers. John has served many of our Brothers at a time when they needed an attorney.

NOTICE. Rollcalls will be held on alternate Mondays, beginning Monday, October 4, 1971 and every other Monday thereafter, on the FIRST and THIRD Mondays regularly. And where it occurs, on the FIFTH Monday.

This will make it easier for those Brothers who live some distance away. Please protect your place on the list by being present to answer to your name or by phoning in prior to 8:30 a.m. on ROLL CALL DAYS!

The work situation continues to improve, with the list of out of work members dropping each week. Be present at 7 a.m. to hear what jobs are available for dispatch at 7:30 a.m.

See you at YOUR next union meeting, Brother?

Watchmakers 101

BY GEORGE F. ALLEN

We are writing this column on September 10th and due to the Labor Day Holiday and sending out letters to the members relative to the MUST ATTEND MEETING in San Francisco on September 16th, we have been kept very busy endeavoring to keep up with the usual first of the month routine office work—with our ears open for any new developments regarding the "freeze."

By the time you receive this column, the aforementioned meeting will be over and I will have met with Mr. Vetterlein, representative of the Bay Area Jewelers' Guild; reported on this meeting to the membership, who will have been made aware of any progress relative to the new contract.

As heretofore reported, a letter will be sent to those members who attend the San Jose Group Meeting notifying them of the date for their MUST ATTEND MEETING to be held in October.

Nixon called a Robin Hood for the rich

The Nixon "freeze"-plus-tax giveaway to big business is a case of "Robin Hood in reverse" — taking from the poor and giving to the rich—AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland told interviewers in a Washington, D.C. television news program.

Stock prices rose vigorously after President Nixon announced August 14 that he was "freezing" wages and prices but not controlling interest rates, dividends or profits, and proposing billions in tax cuts to industry.

Among business groups approving the "freeze" order was the U.S. chamber of commerce.

And no wonder, Kirkland commented, since the Nixon executive order is an austerity program for the poor and an aid program for the big corporations.

The poor from whom Nixon takes needed help, Kirkland said are "those on welfare, working people that are struggling to make ends meet."

Nixon, he charged, uses that economic struggle of working people "as a pretext for giving gigantic tax giveaways, bonanzas to large corporations."

Kirkland said it is no wonder that the U.S. chamber is exuberant about the program, because it serves the interests of those the chamber has always represented—the big business interest of the country.

He pointed out that organized labor had earlier warned it would not agree to wage-price controls unless they were applied equitably to all those affected.

Labor's position was that such economic action must "apply in an even-handed manner to all sectors of the economy, including bankers, employers, profits, interest rates and land speculators," Kirkland said.

"Most particularly," he stressed, "there would be machinery where the people affected adversely would have the opportunity to get a fair hearing and get relief where relief was justified."

But the type of freeze instituted by Nixon "is a form of arbitrary, unilateral, one-sided oppression," Kirkland said.

On the price side, he said, "the President has declared he is not going to have any real structure for the enforcement of price controls . . .

"In the absence of machinery to police price changes, particularly the inherent difficulty of deciding what changes in products, what to compare them to . . . really, the people shouldn't be kidded."

Kirkland denounced the $4,000,000,000 tax giveaway to corporations in the form of an investment credit that the Administration has billed as a "job development" program.

As for wages, Kirkland noted that they can be easily frozen.

"The wage freeze is going to be administered by the employers who pay the money," he said. "They are not going to pay it."

He expressed strong doubt that Nixon's plan would heal the economic troubles of the nation.

"The basic ills that this economy is confronted with are the product of two and a half years of misguided policies," he observed.

And he repeated the AFL-CIO's rejection of threats to curtail strikes of workers:

"We are going to defend, by every means at hand, the right of our unions to effectively represent the interest of their members.

"If it means strikes, it is going to mean strikes. We refuse to acknowledge that this government has the power to force people to remain at work against their will."

Unions urge FCC to enforce its fairness doctrine

The AFL-CIO called on the Federal Communications Commission to "broaden and liberalize its fairness and related doctrines" and undertake "effective enforcement programs to make them a reality."

"It is high time," the federation's executive council declared, "for the FCC to stop being the handmaiden of the (broadcast) industry and to start concerning itself with the rights of the public."

The council cited the recent decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ordering the FCC to set up guidelines governing the fairness doctrine and the sale of air time for editorial advertisements.

The statement pointed out that during the recent rail and telephone strikes the companies involved broadcast "commercials disguised as institutional advertising which argued the employers' side and that the stations did not offer the unions time to answer. It cited the refusal of two major networks to sell time to CWA to explain terms of the contract to its members and the upholding of this action by the FCC.

The FCC has also been "derelict in failing to adopt and implement principles which would give private individuals and groups a fair opportunity of access to the airwaves to present their views on public issues, the council said.

Clerks council moves

The California State Council of Retail Clerks has moved its office from San Francisco to 915 Broadway, Sacramento 95818. Its telephone number is (916) 446-1627.

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

Mr. Hearst's history

Continued from page 1

ple had the five-day week back in 1894.

★ ★ ★

AS A MATTER of fact, when I entered the labor market more than a lifetime after 1894, I worked six days, 48 hours—for a newspaper owned by WRH Jr.'s father, WRH Sr.

We non-union represented journalists of that day also worked Labor Day as if it were any other Monday.

But, since Mr. Hearst is rich he must be smart and I shall now revise all my ideas about the five-day week.

I shall tear up my encyclopedias and other inaccurate tomes, which maintain that in the 1890s working people were struggling for an eight-hour day—striking for shorter hours and even being shot at and arrested for it.

And I shall forget that Labor Day was established by one of two men named Maguire to emphasize the importance of working people to the nation and need for dignity and decent conditions through the labor movement.

★ ★ ★

BECAUSE I have learned from WRH Jr. that the purpose of Labor Day was to give the working man three days off.

WRH Jr. does not mention the working woman, although there were a lot of working women in the 1890s, immigrant girls laboring 60, 70 and more hours a week and up to seven days in garment sweatshops, for instance.

So, we can salvage some of that now discredited history. All those eight-hour day strikes were perpetrated by the working woman, since the head Hearst says Labor Day was for the working man.

The working man would have been pretty selfish if he enjoyed his Saturday, Sunday and first Monday in September off while allowing his wife, daughter and maiden aunt Susie to struggle against a longer workweek alone.

So I imagine that the working man spent some of his long weekend leisure helping the working woman shoot for a shorter workweek.

This explains why all those old steel engravings and photos of pickets picketing or being beaten or shot are entirely populated by men.

But what I wonder is, in that case, why did the artists and photographers cover the situation on weekends only? Couldn't they have shown up during the week when the men were doing their five days on the job and the girls would be in charge.

★ ★ ★

IF YOU SAY this satire is getting a bit heavyhanded I agree.

So seriously I wonder what a man in WRH Jr.'s position of influence was thinking of when he put out that thing about a three-day weekend for the working man in 1894. In kindness, I will not accuse him of wilfully distorting history.

I guess his excuse is just ignorance.

The 'freeze' -- a gift to management of workers' pay, say unions

The labor movement was strongly on record this week in opposition to President Nixon's wage "freeze" as a gift to management of not only big tax break bonanzas but millions in "frozen" wage increases negotiated by workers.

The AFL-CIO reported overwhelming support to its position of non-cooperation with the 90-day "freeze" and its strong criticism of the Nixon order's loading of the burden on workers while failing to touch such inflationary items as interest, dividends or booming profits.

Among the first of many state labor bodies to support the AFL-CIO on the "freeze" was the California Labor Federation.

Federation Secretary John F. Henning noted that the state AFL-CIO executive council had unanimously supported the national AFL-CIO stand and pledged full support to the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and Northern California Construction Teamsters, who had refused the Nixon demand for an end to their strikes.

In Oakland, United Public Employees Local 390 flatly challenged the "freeze," declaring that it rejected the President's claim to be able to control pay of state or local government officers.

"We expect all public agencies under contract to Local 390 to honor their commitments by granting any pay increases—including any yearly step increases—due during the 90-day freeze period," said Local 390 Executive Secretary Paul Varacalli.

If any agency is unwilling to make individual or across the board pay increases, he said, "we will ask that agency to join with us in challenging the President's order in court if necessary."

The San Francisco - Oakland Newspaper Guild told Guild members in Richmond, San Mateo, Santa Rosa and Vallejo where negotiations were not yet complete that the Guild intends "in one legal way or another" to get retroactive pay increases despite the freeze.

On the national scene these were among labor reactions:

The Painters, calling the wage freeze a "one-sided package we simply cannot support and in which we have no faith," notified local unions to continue seeking signed agreements, by striking if they have to, and to see that increased benefits are placed in escrow for payment after the freeze ends.

The United Auto Workers reaffirmed their intention to challenge the Nixon freeze order in court. President Leonard Woodcock said the union will consider its new auto industry contracts null and void if the freeze extends beyond 90 days and controls are not extended to profits and interest rates.

The International Association of Machinists condemned Nixon's "new economic game plan" as strikebreaking and prepared to ask Congress to divide the inflation-fighting burden more equitably between workers, businessmen, and stockholders. The IAM advised all locals to settle strikes over economic issues by interim agreement.

IAM President Floyd Smith accused Nixon of being the nation's "chief strikebreaker." No other administration in history, he said, "has ever demanded that every American on strike return to work under the same terms that "drove them to strike in the first place." More than 8,000 members of 70 IAM locals were on strike.

The IAM executive council said it will push ahead with negotiations for 50,000 Lockheed Aircraft workers whose contracts already have expired, and 42,000 Boeing Company employes whose pacts are due to expire in October.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters took a position of highly qualified approval and heavy criticism.

IBT General President Frank E. Fitzsimmons noted that Teamsters are "opposed to economic controls of any kind" but "if they are necessary, we hail President Nixon's action . . ."

"While it is still too early to assess the broad effects of the President's order, we see certain inequities which must be corrected if such a move is to be entirely effective in bringing inflation under control," he continued.

"The official position of the Teamsters has been that should controls be necessary, they should apply to all forms of income—not just wages and prices.

"It is our understanding that authority granted the President in this area did not extend itself to the area of profits, dividends, and interest.

"This is legislative omission which should be corrected immediately to give the President the option of clamping the lid on all income until economic recovery is assured.

"Additionally, we know that the wage freeze will be controlled by the employers. It is extremely important that effective controls be devised immediately to police the price freeze.

"One gross inequity is in the suggestion that strikes may be in violation of the Economic Stabilization Act . . ."

Four postal unions filed suit in federal court to exempt 650,000 postal employes from the freeze. The law creating the new U.S. Postal Service specifically exempts them from such curbs, the unions said.

The Railway & Airline Clerks announced that on November 13 it will consider its contracts canceled and its members free to strike unless scheduled wage increases are paid and controls are clamped on corporate profits and dividends.

The American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees and the Fire Fighters announced they would fight any local governments' attempts to spend salary money for any other purpose.

The American Federation of Teachers insisted that all "step and lane" raises due teachers during the freeze be paid and asked its local unions follow a "no contract, no work" policy if pay agerements are violated.

The United Mine Workers, in negotiations with bituminous coal employers, said "We intend to make up for past inflation, and to win our full equity . . . We have a good deal of catching-up to do in wages and pension benefits."

dent Peter Bommarito said his union is in full support of the long-held AFL-CIO position supporting wage-price controls as long as they are equitably placed and even-handedly applied.

He called for mandatory action that would require employers to put "frozen" wage increases into an escrow account "for later distribution to workers for whom they were intended under the terms of signed contracts.

"An employer with 15,000 employes who—under the freeze—does not have to pay a 25-cent hourly, previously negotiated increase 'makes' an additional $30,000 a day, or $150,000 in a five-day workweek," Bommarito noted.

"There are thousands of such situations and this means millions of dollars n windfalls for employers."

Executive Board of AFSCME met in Minneapolis and adopted a program of non-cooperation with the "freeze."

"We anticipate that the President's initial 90-day freeze will be extended in one form or another," a resolution said.

"We refuse to sit idly by while millions of state and local government employes get caught in months and possibly years of delay in achieving equity in their wages and millions of American working men and women are asked to unfairly sacrifice while business benefits."

Chief among the measures adopted by the AFSCME executive board was a proposal to "pursue with our full resources" the policy of non-cooperation adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in regard to the freeze.

The union planned also to work for "total exemption or separate consideration" for public employes under the freeze, using "legal tests, administrative appeals and revision, legislation resources and, if necessary, job action."

AFSCME kicked off a a nationwide fund raising drive for political action, as did the Teachers during their 55th Convention in San Francisco.

The executive board of the International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, meeting in Washington, backed the AFL-CIO stand and called for government and trade union programs "to reach the attainable goal of full employment in the United States."

IUE President Paul Jennings said, "The elected board members of the IUE . . . know that while President Nixon's program will do little to create jobs, it will give direct benefits to business in the form of uncontrolled profits, tax subsidies and release from contractural obligations to employes."

The IUE board laid plans for large-scale participation of its members—including those forced out of work by cheap imports—in an October rally of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.

The board urged that the rally be broadened from its original format of imports and runaway companies to include the AFL-CIO position on the freeze.

Service Employes President George Hardy called for exemption from the freeze of all wages of less than $150 a week.

In a letter to Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman nf the Joint Economic Committee, he pointed out that the wage freeze makes "injustice a keystone of economic policy" and "freezes poverty."

President Gilbert Jewell of the Allied Industrial Workers, said "business is actually going to profit at the expense of the worker" under the Nixon plan.

"The President's action, coupled with his demand for an end to all strikes, has already caused hardship for workers on strike and puts the federal government in the position of being a 'strikebreaker,'" he charged.

No pay raise too small for Nixon to take away

If President Nixon's wage "freeze" sticks, it will outlaw such tiny pay raises as 5 cents per hour negotiated last year by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee for low-wage California farm employs.

It will ban such substantial raises as $1.30 per hour for Boston plumbers.

And, says the Bureau of National Affairs, it will outlaw raises due more than 1,000,000 in private industry and affect 13,000,000 public employes including most of the nation's 2,000,000 schoolteachers.

All have negotiated pay raises months or years ago, to fall due during Nixon's August 14-November 13 "freeze" period.

The AFL-CIO Research Department broke down Nixon-banned raises as due 232,000 workers in September, most of them in metal working and meat packing; 253,000 in October, and 823 000 in November, mainly in auto, construction, and New York City laundries.

Most are members of the Meat Cutters; Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Clothing Workers; Carpenters; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Steelworkers; Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Operating Engineers, and Laborers.

About 300,000 employes in transportation — more than half in the railroad industry—and more than 70 000 in wholesale and retail sales would have to forego scheduled increases.

The workers Nixon would shortchange have their raises coming under 890 union contracts, BNA said.

This comment on the freeze came from the AFL-CIO Hawaii Federation of Labor which declared:

"We have yet to hear from an employer who opposes the freeze, and no wonder.

"The money that is taken away from the worker is, in effect, given to the employer."

Water district workers join Public Employees

Employes in two divisions of the Alameda County Water District in Fremont have voted 48-7 to be represented by United Public Employees Local 390 after the union represented their employes association in successful negotiations, Local 390 announced.

Voting in three divisions took place September 1, with assistance of the State Conciliation Service.

Office employes chose Local 390, 16-2. Field crews gave Local 390 32 votes to 5 opposed. Engineers, however, chose "no representation" by 15 votes to 11.

Local 390 said the balloting followed the unaffiliated Alameda County Water District Association's request to Local 390 to represent it in bargaining with the district.

Negotiations produced an average 6½ per cent pay increase effective July 1, fully-paid medical and dental care coverage for all employes and dependents, a 25 per cent rebate of unused sick leave on separation and working condition improvements

The former association is to become a chapter of Local 390, the union said.

Local 390 Executive Secretary Paul Varacalli said the union understood that the district engineers were interested in affiliation to the Western Council of Engineers.

"We'll work with the council to assure that all employes will be adequately represented and we expect the non-professionals in that department will continue their affiliation with Local 390," Varacalli said.

Fatal tunnel blast probed

A special three-man Assembly committee has begun a legislative investigation of the explosion which killed 17 building craftsmen in the California Water Project's Sylmar tunnel June 17.

The committee was named by Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti after the Los Angeles Building Trades Council and the California Labor Federation had demanded a state investigation.

Los Angeles BTC Secretary J. A. Cinquemani had criticized failure of the State Division of Industrial Safety or a grand jury to investigate.

The committee is headed by Assemblyman Jim Keysor, Granada Hills Democrat, and other members are Assemblymen Newton R. Russell, Newhall Republican, and Jack Fenton, a Democrat from Montebello.

Moretti said the committee would seek to find if the state ordered proper safety procedures and implemented them.

"We must determine what went wrong and make certain it cannot happen again before men are sent in to complete the tunnel," he said.

Work on the 30,000 foot tunnel has been halted since the fatal accident pending completion of various investigations.

A federal investigation of the explosion earlier resulted in charges of "willful negligence" and a $10,000 fine against the contractor, Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company.

But the firm is appealing both the fine and the findings of that investigation.

The tunnel is part of a feeder system designed to transport water from the State Water Project to customers of the Metropolitan Water District in Southern California.

Service Call



OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

AUTO & SHIP PAINTERS 1176

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
LESLIE K. MOORE,
Business Representative

IRON WORKERS 378

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

Our regular membership meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
BOB McDONALD
Business Agent

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 3

General membership meeting Hall D, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
JACK KENNEDY,
Business Representative

ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

Fraternally,
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,
Recording Secretary

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
TED E. AHL,
Secretary

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 322

Regular meetings held first Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, Room H, Third Floor.

Fraternally,
VERN DUARTE,
Financial Secretary

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES 257

The regular meeting of the Oakland, California Unified School Employees Union 257 will be held on Saturday, September 18, 1971 at 10:30 a.m. in the Castlemont High School Auditorium, 8601 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland, California.

The Executive Board will meet at 8 a.m. in Community Room. All Board members please take note.

NOTE: July and August are vacation months and owing to Labor Day and other school holidays in September our meeting will be as above instead of September 11, 1971.

Fraternally,
HAROLD BENNER,
Executive Secretary

AFSCME-EBMUD 444

The next Membership Meeting is scheduled for September 16, 1971 and starting promptly at 7:30 p.m. Take special note of the change in date—SEPTEMBER 16th—because the second Thursday of the month falls on a holiday. Therefore, according to our constitution, the meeting was scheduled for the following Thursday, September 16th.

Fraternally,
CHARLES E. TEIXEIRA,
Secretary-Treasurer

STEELWORKERS L.U. 7616

Regular membership meetings are held the second Saturday of every month at 9 a.m. at Eagles' Hall, 1223 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Oakland, California.

Fraternally,
ESTELLA STEPHENS,
Recording Secretary

HAYWARD CARPENTERS 1622

Want to know what's happening? Come to your union meetings!

Regular meetings are held every second and fourth Thursday at 8:00 p.m. at the hall, 1050 Mattox Road, Hayward, California.

Pay your dues at the Financial Secretary's office. It is open at 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday 7:30 a.m. until 12 noon.

Members who move should inform the local union of their new addresses.

Fraternally,
CHARLES WACK,
Recording Secretary

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 18

General membership meetings of Service Employees Local 18 are held at 10 a.m. the 4th Saturday of each month in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
BEN J. TUSI,
Secretary

BARBERS 134

Our next regular meeting will be held at 8 p.m. Thursday, September 23, 1971, at the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

A Long Hair Seminar will be held at 8:30 p.m. directly after a short meeting. Kenny Byoff of Kenny's Workshop will be in charge of program. There will be a $1.50 donation charge.

Please DO NOT send Pension payments, but DUES ONLY. The Pension is still frozen by a Federal Court Order. A monitored referendum vote will be taken on a revised plan at which time you will have a vote on whether you want to accept the proposed plan or have the Pension dissolved.

Fraternally,
JACK M. REED,
Secretary-Treasurer

CARPENTERS 36

The regular meetings for Carpenters Local Union 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, California 94621, at 8 p.m. Refreshments are served by the Ladies Auxiliary immediately following each meeting.

The hours of the Financial Secretary's office are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Friday the office closes at 1 p.m. Phone 569-3465.

Fraternally,
ALLEN L. LINDER,
Recording Secretary

BARBERS 516

The next regular meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 22, 1971 at 8 p.m. in Newark Square Barber Shop, 5600 Thornton Avenue, Newark, California.

Fraternally,
AL DOYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer

MILLMEN'S UNION 550

The next regular membership meeting of Millmen's Union Local 550 will be held on Friday, September 17, at 8 p.m., in room 227 of the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

The delegates to the Bay District Council of Carpenters meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at 8 p.m., 240 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Fraternally,
ODUS HOWARD,
Financial Secretary

BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

NOTICE

When sending in your dues by mail, please send to Wm. Mahaffey, 2315 Valdez Street, Room 220-A, Oakland, California 94612.

Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut Street, Berkeley, California.

Fraternally,
NICK J. AFDAMO,
Recording Secretary

Tax break means auto overtime, not jobs

Tax help to the automobile industry under the new Nixon economic "game plan" is supposed to make more jobs but the two biggest auto makers disclosed they will meet any increase in demand for cars by working present employes overtime.

United Automobile Workers President Leonard Woodcock said that Ford's and General Motors' announcement that they will use compulsory overtime "makes a mockery" of what President Nixon is aiming at.

And Woodcock warned that the same tactic could be used in other industries.

Nixon says his aim in seeking repeal of the 7 per cent excise tax on cars and an increase in the duty on foreign autos is a bigger demand for U.S.-made autos and resulting bigger need for workers.

"The elimination of the auto excise tax, the higher duty on foreign cars and devaluation of the dollar—all designed to boost domestic car sales — were supposed to create thousands of new jobs," Woodcock recalled.

"Instead, they apparently will only create overtime pay."

Nixon had estimated 25,000 new jobs would result from every 100,000 increase in sale of American-made cars.

"With unemployment in Michigan and the nation at intolerably high levels," Woodcock said, "this policy of GM and Ford is unconscionable, arrogant and totally inconsistent with the President's program which the industry says it is supporting."

In another aspect of the Nixon tax-break-to-business program, Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson admitted that he could not predict how much or how soon the jobless rate would drop if Congress goes along with Nixon's plant investment incentive plan.

That is a proposal that Congress grant a 10 per cent tax writeoff to firms investing in new plants and equipments. The President claims that business will thus expand and make more jobs.

Union critics of the plan have pointed out that plant expansion —while 27 per cent of the nation's industrial capacity is not being used — could well be in technological processes producing fewer, not more jobs.

Hodgson made his admission while answering reporters' questions on the August increase in the nationwide jobless rate to 6.1 per cent from 5.8 per cent in July.

For the first time in months, Hodgson and other Nixon spokesmen did not hail the uemployment figures as good news.

But Hodgson indicated that the administration planned to use the jobless figures as a lever in Congress to get favorable action on Nixon's new economic proposals.

The jobless rate for all adult men, which accounted for about half of the rise in the number of unemployed, edged up from 4.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in August —equalling peak levels reached in late 1970 and last Spring.

The jobless rate for adult women at 5.8 per cent showed little change, but the rate for youths in the 16-18 age bracket jumped eight-tenths of a point to 17 per cent in August.

'Frozen' pay versus uncontrolled home costs

Congress was told that it need look no further than the housing market to find how glaring are the injustices of President Nixon's wage-price "freeze."

Home buyers, to whom Nixon has forbidden pay raises "must seek shelter on land that is not frozen in price and they must seek mortgages that are not frozen in interest cost, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller testified before a subcommittee of the House Banking Committee.

Nixon has ordered a freeze on wages but not on land costs or interest rates, Biemiller reminded the subcommittee, although:

"The cost of financing on FHA homes has risen 356 per cent in the past 20 years and land costs have gone up 296 per cent, while structure costs, which include on-site labor, have risen only 65 per cent.

"Thus under the wage-price freeze, greed and unbridled profits are being rewarded while workers are being penalized.

"A firm decision to place a ceiling on interest rates could have been beneficial to housing, but the administration abdicated its responsibility. Wage - frozen Americans and federal housing programs will be the losers."

Biemiller praised the subcommittee's community development bill that has incentives for metropolitan housing authorities, which he called indispensible to meeting the national goal of 2,600,000 new housing units per year.

The subcommittee's bill provides for federal grants-in-aid only after the local housing authority seeks the funds and submits an acceptable program.

This is far superior to the administration's revenue - sharing proposals which call for an automatic payout without regard to need for low-income housing, he declared.

"It is clear that an initiative body is needed and that this body must be metropolitan in nature and provided with the tools to carry out a metropolitan program," Biemiller said.

"It is also clear thot low and middle-income housing money is dependent on a delivery system which cannot fulfill our nation's housing needs," he noted.

Biemiller praised the bill's proposal to consolidate the functions of the Department of Housing & Urban Development and establishment of an urban development bank.

"However, we believe the fedrally - funded Urbank concept should be expanded to provide long-term loans to non - profit, quasi - governmental organizations receiving federal funds and pursuing public policy provisions," he added.

He also urged that Davis-Bacon standards for the payment of prevailing wage rates in the area be retained and said that "to make Davis-Bacon apply to only 12 or more units would be a step backward."

Biemiller said that housing has made "an encouraging showing" during the past six months, climbing to a rate of 2,000,000 new units a year.

"Unfortunately, we still face the problem of rising prices and increases in land and interest rates," he warned the subcommittee.

AFL-CIO text on 'freeze' available

The text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement spelling out labor's opposition to President Nixon's new economic policies is available free from the AFL-CIO.

Titled "The New Nixon Game Plan: Unequitable, Unjust, Unfair, Unworkable," it is Publication No. 807, available in quantity from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

CARPET & LINOLEUM 1290

There will be a SPECIAL CALL meeting of Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers Local 1290 on Thursday, September 23, 1971 at 8 p.m., Hall "C," 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, California.

There will be a third reading of two Resolutions: one on meeting assessments—and one on filling the office of Business Manager other than election. Please attend.

National Conference Deaths are now due and payable through NC 395. Also, $3.50 is due for Brother Raymond Griffin who passed away August 7, 1971.

Fraternally,
BOB SEIDEL,
Recording Secretary

PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS 444

The next regular meeting of Plumbers & Gas Fitters Local Union 444 will be held Wednesday, September 22, 1971 at 8 p.m. in Hall A, First Floor of the Labor Temple Building.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Regular order of business.

Please be sure to attend this meeting; union meetings are a very important part of union membership.

Fraternally,
GEORGE A. HESS,
Business Manager and
Financial Secretary-
Treasurer

SHEET METAL WORKERS 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,
FRED HARMON,
Business Manager

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 C Street, Hayward, California.

Fraternally,
WILLIAM PRENDEBLE,
Secretary

PAINT MAKERS 1975

The next regular meeting of Local 1975 will be held on September 21, 1971 at 8 p.m. at 337 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California.

DATE: September 21, 1971.
TIME: 8 p.m.
PLACE: 337 Valencia Street, San Francisco, California.

Fraternally,
CARL LAWLER,
Recording Secretary

U.C. EMPLOYEES 371

Our next regular meeting will be held on October 9, 1971 in Room 155, Kroeber Hall, at 2 p.m. It will be preceeded by the Executive Board at 12:30 p.m. Let's have a good turnout. Negotiations will be starting. Let's all be there and air our views.

Fraternally,
J. J. SANTORO,
Secretary-Treasurer

Lee on advisory unit

President James S. Lee of the California State Building Trades Council has been named to the advisory council of the California Association of Vocational & Industrial Clubs of America for a term running to June 30, 1974.

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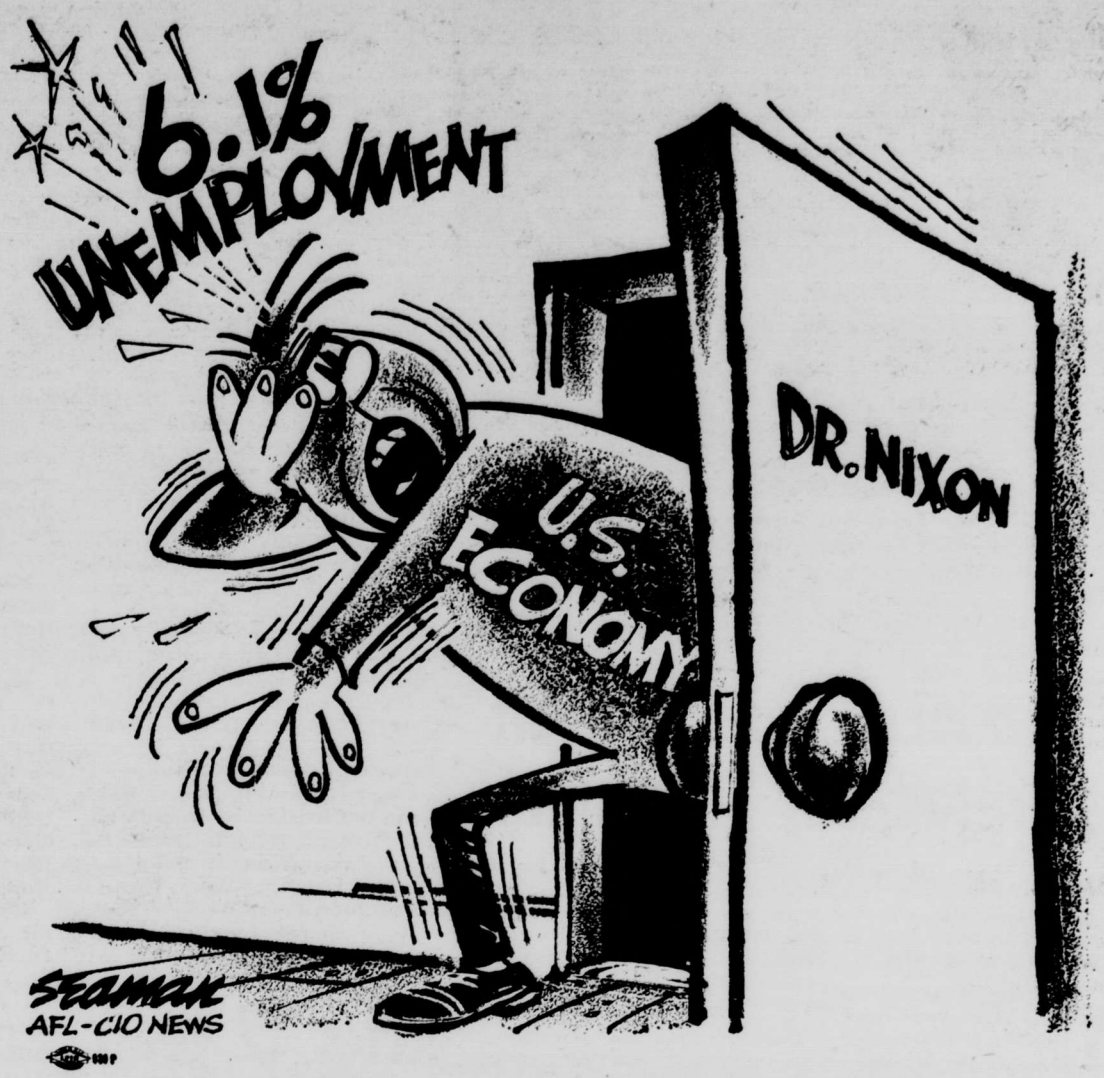
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45th Year, Number 27 — September 17, 1971

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor

1622 East 12th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94606 — Phone 261-3980

'Lemme Out, I'm Getting Sicker!'



Nixon moves toward authoritarian power

The current national administration has been on a collision course with the Constitution for many months.

AFL-CIO President Meany warns of the possibility that President Nixon's planned permanent economic control mechanism may turn out to be a wage-price review board, with decisions enforceable by the Department of Justice through the courts.

This, he warns, would be "the first step toward fascism."

We think President Meany understates the threat. President Nixon already has taken several steps in the direction of authoritarian control.

We have noted how his recent attitudes on prime television time spell out assaults on the Constitution under the guise of bold answers to emergency.

But they are only the latest such assaults. For instance, the bald Nixon administration declaration that it has the right —based solely on its judgment—to apply listening devices to any American's telephone.

The farsighted men, familiar with tyranny, who wrote the Constitution and its Bill of Rights, declared that the people should be safe from unreasonable search and seizure.

A bug placed on your phone at the discretion of government is as much unreasonable search and seizure as the entry of a door-smashing policeman without a warrant.

The Constitution makes the Senate the sole, final judge of the President's nominees to the courts.

Stung by the Senate's refusal to approve his unworthy nominations to the Supreme Court, Nixon declared that the Senate has a "duty" to consent.

Now we see his assumption of the power to legislate in economic matters—although Congress has the sole power to make laws—his claim to be able to cancel legally arrived at contract terms.

He has already taken several first steps.

Now about profits, Mr. Nixon

As President Nixon's "freeze" continues to draw the line against wage increases, it is informative to look at the profits of big corporations which the President does not seek to control.

An excess profits tax such as has been the practice under past economic controls is "a very bad idea," says an administration spokesman.

And, the President's vague and general outline to Congress of what he's thinking about for after the "freeze" mentions tax cuts to business but says nothing about profits.

Just at random, here are net income figures which some big corporations have recently reported to their stockholders:

Colgate-Palmolive—first six months of 1971, $10,915,000, first six months of 1970, $10,284,000.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company—year ended June 30, 1971, $180,318,000, year ended June 30, 1970, $165,530,000.

General Electric — (net earnings applicable to common stock) three months ended June 30, 1971, $112,216,000, three months ended June 30, 1970, $98,258,000.

Standard Oil of California—first quarter of 1971, $119,875,000, first quarter of 1970, $103,642,000.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company—six months ended June 30, 1971, $80,367,000, six months ended June 30, 1970, $56,621,000.

Illinois Central Industries—three months ended March 31, 1971, $9,054,000, six months ended March 31, 1970, $8,781,000.

There are lots more, but this will do for a sample.

We think the contrast between these comfortable figures and what happens to your paycheck and your fringe benefit funds under Nixon's order tells its own story.

This week the Vice President declared that profits are good for everybody. If that's so, why is the country in such a mess?

U.S. job aid for older workers urged

Older persons, including those who lose their jobs before they're old enough to retire, suffer more when they're unemployed and find themselves in a "no man's land" of federal manpower policy, says the National Council of Senior Citizens.

That was an implication of a council working paper which the Senate Special Committee on Aging made public prior to hearings on proposals for direct help for older workers.

Idaho Senator Frank Church, the committee chairman, and Senator Jennings Randolph, chairman of its subcommittee on employment, wrote in a preface to the report that it is indicated that among those 65 or older "large numbers of highly qualified and energetic individuals would welcome employment, if that employment is satisfying, appropriate, and scaled-down in terms of hours per week."

The Senators wrote:

"More than 1,000 000 Americans age 45 and older are now unemployed, 400,000 more than in January 1969.

"Furthermore, their periods of unemployment last longer than in any other age group; and the prospect of widespread layoffs or shutdowns in key industries of the United States today makes it likely that their numbers will increase still further.

"Stage two of the problem occurs after retirement begins, and it is directly related to stage one. Obviously, retirement income — in terms of Social Security and pension loss — is directly related to reductions of income during working years. But the retiree also faces another problem: with certain exceptions he cannot find part-time work which would make good use of his talents and experience while supplementing retirement income."

Some of the recommendations and conclusions of the senior citizen group's report, based on its government-funded Senior Aides program, are:

- **Middle-aged and older workers lack a high-level spokesman in the Department of Labor to stimulate or coordinate policies, programs or research directed at their special and growing employment problems.**
- **Unless there is a visible unit in the Manpower Administration, with sufficient stature to secure action, it is unlikely that improvements in the enforcement of the Age Discrimination Employment Act will be made, regardless of Congressional intent.**
- **Legislation should be enacted to call for the appointment of a Special Assistant on Services to the Elderly in each governmental agency with major responsibilities for the welfare of older Americans.**
- **Millions of older Americans at or near the poverty line are ready, willing, and able to work in community service employment.**
- **During its three years of operation, the NCSC Senior Aides program has demonstrated its potential for providing socially useful employment for low income elderly persons, as well as improving and expanding vital social services in several communities throughout the United States.**
- **Service opportunities in these projects have produced significant improvements in the aged's sense of dignity and their physical and emotional well being.**
- **For many older persons, community service employment is more than a dignified means to help themselves out of poverty. Equally important are the social and psychological values to be derived from being of assistance to others.**

Strikers are entitled to their vacation pay

An employer cannot withhold vacation pay from strikers because he doesn't want to finance their strike, a three-man National Labor Relations Board panel has ruled.

The panel held the employes were entitled to their vacation pay just as they were entitled to pay for work before the walkout.

How they rook consumers on installment contracts

A Federal Trade Commission hearing in New York heard a series of horror stories on how the "holder in due course" phase of laws on installment credit forced consumers to pay for goods they had not received.

The "holder in due course" doctrine provides that when the original seller disposes of a credit contract to another agency the latter is entitled to collect whatever happened to the goods purchased.

One woman said three such "holders in due course" dunned her. She had quit a health club when she found it did not have the swimming pool it had advertised. Her contract was sold to three credit agencies in succession and each demanded money.

Another woman testified that, even after it was disclosed that a used car she had purchased was stolen, she was forced to continue paying. And the car—a $900 beauty—broke down three weeks after she bought it.

A man told the FTC hearing that he had signed for a $600 study course which failed to provide him with study materials.

In spite of that failure to perform, the agency which acquired his contract forced him to continue to make payments, he said.

A similar story came from a woman who said she had been dunned for payment on a job training course which her daughter had signed for but not taken. A salesman had her sign a blank contract, declaring it was only to reserve a place in the class, she testified.



COUNSELLING by the Legal Aid Society of Alameda County is one of the services which are supported by "fair share" contributions to the United Bay Area Crusade. Jerry Buckley, a member of Cement Masons Local 594, is shown in a counseling interview with Mrs. Fannie Buckley of Legal Aid.

That produce strike is a bit exaggerated, say Teamsters

Helpers who unload trucks at Bay Area produce markets this week weren't offering their services to truckers who have refused to pay a new piecework rate.

But five Teamster local unions which represent the men had signed up a number of individual firms, including major produce trucking firms, said Ed Painter and Billy Rodgers, Teamsters Local 70 businesses agents handling produce truck negotiations.

The helpers' agreement covers only the piecework charge for unloading produce and the new terms generally raise the fee by ¼-cent a crate or box.

Most of the holdouts are non-union San Joaquin Valley truck lines, Painter said.

Which didn't add up to the widespread produce helpers strike reported last week, Painter noted.

The new agreement, effective August 1, replaces an areawide contract between the California Trucking Association and five Teamster unions, Local 70 here, 315 in Contra Costa County; 280 in San Francisco and South San Francisco, 85 in San Francisco and 287 in San Jose.

The CTA refused to negotiate a new agreement and the produce truck firms set up the Association of Produce Truckers and enlisted the San Francisco Employers Association to represent them, Teamster spokesmen said.

But negotiations failed of agreement and the unions began signing up individual firms to the new terms, Painter reported.

Labor Council delegates

The Alameda County Central Labor Council has seated as new delegates Cynthia D. Stivers of Social Services Union Local 535, Winslow Rouse of Union of State Employees Local 411, and Earlie Mays of AFSCME-East Bay Municipal Utility District Local 444.

Panel Thursday on 'rights' amendment

Two women unionists were to tell why labor opposes the original version of the "equal rights" amendment to the U.S. Constitution at a panel discussion meeting Thursday evening of this week in Berkeley.

The meeting, free and open to the public, was set for 8 p.m. at the San Francisco Savings & Loan meeting room, Shattuck & University Avenues. Sponsor is Union Women's Alliance for Wage Equality.

Panelists Anne Draper of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Cynthia Novack of AFSCME were to explain why unionists want specific language in the amendment guaranteeing continuance of legal protections for working women.

Union WAGE has noted that courts and public agencies have interpreted the Civil Rights Act as outlawing special protections for women, including weight-lifting and hours limits.

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120 volunteers did Labor Day Picnic work

Alameda County COPE this week thanked the 120 volunteers who staffed the 10 committees which handled the hard work of running last week's Labor Day Picnic.

The 120 are all union members or relatives of unionists. Without their help, said COPE the fun and political fund-raising event at Pleasanton would not have been a success.

Here's a list of committees on which they worked: cashier, beer and soft drinks, games, children's contests, gate, headquarters, standby, talent show, horseshoe contest and children's refreshments.

The volunteers are:

Mike Anthony, David Aroner, Gloria Blasingame, Loren Blasingame, James Booe, Jerry Brooks, Deanne Burke, William Burks, Betty Burns.

Beverly Camy, Tony Cappello, Earl Carreia, Lois Carreia, Ron Carreia, Bill Castro, Lou Celaya, Lynn Chrisman.

Dorothy Christiansen , Janis Clark, Cheryl Collins, Ed Collins, Jill Collins, Muriel Collins.

Jesse Cooksey, Pat Connelly, Cheryl Creque, David Creque, Ethel Crosby, Robert Crosby, Kenneth Croswell.

Russell Crowell, Russ Davis, Gene DeChristofaro, Dick Delaney, Michael Dobson, Emil DuBeau, Larry Elizarde, John Eshleman, Helen Faber, Corinne Ferro, John Ferro, Vincent Fulco.

Iona Gage, Jonathan Gans, Dee Gottwald, Steve Gravatt, Bruce Groulx, Richard K. Groulx, Pat Groulx, Bernice Harris, Bertee Harris.

Barbara Haywood, Joan Haywood, John Haywood, Pauline Haywood, Joyce Heald, Norman Heald, Dan Hennigan.

Harold Holley, Joy Holley, Harry Hutchinson, Betty Irving, Wray Jacobs, Carl Jaramillo, Deanne Johnson, Paul Katz, Rollie Katz, Richard Krause, Bruce Lockey, Hank Loud.

Robert Luster, Freddie Martin, Louis Martin, Mark Martin, Steve Martin, Arnold Mechanic, Frank Mullany.

Dolores Muniz, James Muniz, Joe Nedham, Shirley Nedham, Allan Netick, Leah Newberry, Abe Newman, Jose Newman.

Barbara Olivera, Ron Olivera, Gil Ortiz, Joan Perlman, Manuel Pontes.

Tom Quaife, Bruce Rayburn, Bill Raynolds, Dave Reese, Kathi Rose Rene Rose, Carlos Ruiz.

Mattie Scott, Nancy Sheppard, Judy Shukraft, Rose Silva, A. J. Silva, Carol Sinclair, Deke Sinclair.

Cindy Stivers, Carol Stonebraker, Ray Stonebraker, Icy Stuart, Louise Swartz, Marc Swartz, Bobbie Swift, Gene Swift.

Al Thoman, Woodfin Threats, Paul Varacalli, Milton Waalkens, Steve Ward, Susan Ward, Edith Withington, Sam Zagami.

These are the luckier picnic-goers

The educational profession—in the person of United Professors of California Local 1671 at Hayward State College—took home the top prize at last week's Alameda County COPE Labor Day Picnic.

The Hayward professors union local won the RCA console color television set.

Richard Delaney of Office & Professional Employees Local 29 won the second prize, a portable television power pack and these are door prize winners:

Jim McMullan, Sharp clock radio; Mrs. D. Perry, Local 29, Sharp casette tape recorder; Anna Navarro, Upholsterers Local 32, AM/FM portable transistor radio; Marty Maes, AM/FM pocket portable radio; Steward Wong, Retail Clerks Local 870, Power House saber saw; Jonathan Gans, Local 29, Power House seven-inch portable saw; LaJoy Mattock Fostoria spray-steam iron; John King, Laborers Local 304, Polaroid "Swinger Sentinel" kit; Ken Bradley, Brewery Workers Local 293, Instamatic camera, and Ann Rutherford, spinning rod and reel.

After 12 years, union wins at Fibreboard

Continued from page 1

tions are," Ferber said, "because the original NLRB decision went against the union in 1959 when there was a Republican administration.

"Then in 1962 after John F. Kennedy had made a few appointments, the NLRB reversed itself and ruled for us."

The Supreme Court upheld that second NLRB ruling of September, 1962, on December 14, 1964, but the union had to go back to the NLRB for action on back pay.

Meanwhile, Darwin said, management had found that the amintenance contractor wasn't saving it the money it had hoped. In accord with the Supreme Court ruling, it negotiated a new contract with Local 1304 in 1965.

"If management had had the sense in August, 1959 that it had in 1965," he said, "it could have saved all the millions it spent and all the trials and tribulations it visited on employes and their families."

Arca recalled one such tribulation—the case of a 49-year old employe fired after he had put in 30 years service toward a pension—for which he had to be 50 to vest his benefits. The final decision, however, rectifies that situation—after 12 years.

The board in a landmark decision December 12, 1969 ruled that Arca and Lincoln Beck, two strikers whose claims management had rejected because of alleged picket line offenses, were entitled to back pay and reinstatement.

Management appealed, and last January 18 the United States Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., upheld the NLRB. The company then asked another Supreme Court review, but the high court refused, leaving the appeals court ruling in effect.

Speakers at the Sunday party included Crowell, Groulx, Robert Petris, administrative aide to Steelworkers District 38 Director Frank McKee, representing McKee; Darwin, Ferber, Arca, Subdistrict director Carl Jonwa, retired Steelworkers Staff Representative William Stumpf and Frank White, United Crusade liaison officer for the San Francisco Labor Council.

Besides Arca and Beck, the 36 were Lloyd Nash, Warren Jackson, Detleff Wittorff, Manuel Crispino, Robert Hamidy, Joseph Cruze, Fred C. Johnson, Gene Schlotterbeck, Fred Bennett, Milton Schoenfield, George Goranson, Ray Jensen, Joe Longnecker, Harry Bradford, Al Fusare, Harry Cunningham, Louis Rainer, William Reihl, Vince O'Leary, Joe Price, Cliff Fontes, Don Lippert, Joe Vanderbeck, Gerald Weismuller, Fred Lowell, Bob Hughes, Herbert Haueter, Elmer Johnson, George Novacek, Carl Olson, Jack Giffin, Gene Mann, Jacques Van Zoen and Jim Wall.

The five who have died are Crispino, Hamidy, Cruze, Bennett and Cunningham.

Labor voice held key to real stabilization

Continued from page 1

"That is the first step toward fascism to me. That is the first step toward real control. And my experience indicates that if government embarks on that road there will be no turning back.

"The will get deeper and deeper into that sort of thing, and I don't think management wants that, and I don't' think labor wants that."

During a pre-Labor Day interview with Washington labor reporters, Meany reiterated the AFL-CIO position that Nixon does not have the power to nullify legal contracts by freezing previously negotiated pay increases during the 90-day period.

"It will mean millions of dollars that will go into the pockets of the other party to the collective bargaining agreement."

"For instance, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks figure that begeinning October 1, they will lose $304,000 a day right through the rest of the freeze, money coming to them under a contract they signed with the railroads. That $304 000 a day doesn't go into the public treasury. It doesn't go to some charity or some good will organization," said Meany, emphacizing that the money goes in management's pocket.

Sutter campaign party

A $10 a person champagne reception to help pay campaign debts of new Oakland City Councilman John Sutter is set for 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. today, Friday, September 17, in the "Party Room" of the Park Bellevue Apartments, 565 Bellevue Avenue, Oakland. President Diane Feinstein of the San Francisco board of supervisors will be guest of honor.

City employe election set

Continued from page 1

novel city plan to have the estimated $3,000 to $5,000 costs of the election divided half to the city and half to participating organizations.

Organizations on the ballot in the same unit are to divide costs of the election at a stated rate per employe, in proportion to over-all cost.

The election was agreed to by the city in July as part of a settlement averting a strike by Local 390.

The election schedule worked out in a meeting of employe organizations and Rosenberg is:

Friday, October 8, Room 115, City Hall — all departments in City Hall, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tuesday, October 12, Fifth Avenue corporation yard — all corporation yard personnel plus personnel from outlying district yards, 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Wednesday, October 13, Lake Merritt boathouse—Parks & Recreation Department employes, Civil Defense employes — 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Thursday, October 14, main lobby, police department—police civilian personnel, library employes, general services employes working out at Eighth Street yard electrical department, field personnel and Oak Street office personnel.

Friday, October 15, Room 115, city hall—cleanup day when any employe who has not yet voted may cast his ballot, 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.